opera, Merante and Querian, died within a few days of each other. Such, in a few lines, is the melancholy resume of deaths in the year 1850.

By order of the King, the Italian company of the Konnigstadt theatre are to perform Rossin's opera of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," at the Court theatre, at Potsdam. Madame Castellan will fill the part of Rossins. M. Neidhart has returned from his journey, to London, with the chorus of the Dome. In passing through Cologae, he gave a concert in aid of the funds for the completion of the cathedral.

in aid of the funds for the completion of the cathedral.

At the Teatro Real, Madrid, Madame Alboni has obtained a complete t iumph in "La Sonnambula." In the first act the cantatrace was loudly applauded; and was encored in the couplet of the final due; her success has been such as to induce the management to continue "La Sonnambula" in the bills; there has just taken place the fifth performance of this opera. She is afterwards to appear in "The Barber of Seville," and in "Cenerentola." In the interval, "Bestrice di Tenda," with Frezzolini and Barroilhet, continue to delight the public Gardoni is to appear as the Count to Albini's Rasina, and Roncom as Figaro.

At the Theatre San Ferdinando, Seville, a new opera has been produced, entitled "Malek Adel," the composition of Don Ventura Sanchez. It was well received by a crowded house. At the same theatre "Linda di Chamouni," by Donizetti, was represented with the most brilliant success, for the benefit of Madame Rossi Caccia.

Madame Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson have been in Edinburgh. The great Music Hall was crowded; and the critics of that critical city speak in the highest terms of the pleasure derived from the entertainment. Added to the principals are M. Thillon, a violin player of very considerable talent; and Mr. E. J. Loder, as conductor and pianist, whose name will be agreeably familiar to many as the composer of that charming opera, "The Night Dancers," and many pleasing ballads.

Messrs, Baring's Circular.

London, Friday, Jan 31, 1861-5 P. M.
Since our last advices of 17th instant, the demand
for almost every description of colonial and foreign
produce has been limited, and, with a few exceptions
prices have had a downward tendency. Cotton is
pather lower, and more freely offered. Breadstuffs remained depressed. Sugar held pretty firmly. Coffee
2s. chesper. The subjoined remarks record the principal transactions: cipal transactions:—
American Brocks.—There have been a few buyers of

AMERICAN BYOCKS.—There have been a rew buyers ex-United States 6's, of both inscriptions and bonds, but without any general demand, and free sellers at our quotations for these two securities. In the State stocks the business has been triding. Canada 6'a in demand. United States 6's, 1862, 102 a 103; ditto, 1867-8. Gemand. United States o's, 1862, 102 a 103; ditto, 1867.8 104 a 105; ditto Bonds, 108 a 109. Illinois Internal Improvement, 55; ditto deferred, 34. Indiana State s's, 71 a 73, ditto deferred 2½, 35 a 38. Massachusetts Sterling 5's, 105½ a 105½. Maryland Sterling 5's, 88 a 89. New York 5's, 93 a 95. Ohio 6's, 103½ a 105½. Pennsylvania 5's, 83 a 85. Virginia 6's, 94 a 96. Boston City 5's, 922 a 92. ton City 5's, 92% a 93%. Canada 6's, 105, ex dividend.

Ashes are difficult to quit; there are sellers of New

York pot at 28s, and Montreal pearl at 29s 6d.

Cochinkal.—The sales have been confined to 150 bags of all kinds at the previous reduction; we quote Hon-

Cochineal.—The sales have been confined to 150 bags of all kinds at the previous reduction; we quote Honduras silver 3s. 5d a 3s. 6d.

Cocoa.—We netice small sales of Trinidad at 52s for ordinary yp to 89s. for fine red. Brazil without inquiry, and 68c bags Bahis and 20c bags Para, at aucidon, have been withdrawn at 30s.

Coffice has been neglected, and prices have declined 2s per cwt. The public sales have offered 1,000 casks, 500 bags plantation, and 500 bags native Ceylon, 1,750 bags Bahis, 800 bales, 500 half bales Mocha and 1,200 bags Rast India, nearly the whole of which have been withdrawn. Of native Ceylon the sales privately consist of 4.500 bags from 47s a 50s., the last price having been 47s. 6d for good ordinary. A cargo of 2 800 bags 3t homingo has been sold floating for the Mediterramean, at 44s. The advices from the near continental ports, though somewhat firmer, are not encouraging; the Netherlands Trading Society have announced for their spring sales all sheir present atock—270.001 bags, 154 80d bags of which are to be offered at Amsterdam on 10th March, and the remainder on the 13th of March, at Rotterdam; but not withstanding the smallness of the quantity, good ordinary Co.'s Java ruled dull in Holland at 28% c.

In our corn market we have no improvement to motice, unless as regards cargoes of Black Sas wheat floating, which are now more urmly held, and soft Polish Odessa red wheat may be quoted 34s 6d. a 35s., cost, freight, and insurance. The arrivals of French flour keep that article depressed, and American barrels are very difficult of saie; the best brands are not worth ever 22s, a 22s. 6d. We have nothing doing in Indiancesm.

Corron rules very dull, and sales of only 820 bales have been reported by the broker during the past two weeks. At Liverpool, with very slight fluctuations, the sales of only 820 bales have been reported by the broker during the past two weeks.

Corron rules very dull, and sales of only \$20 bales have been reported by the brokers during the past two weeks. At Liverpool, with very slight fluctuations, the market has been heavy, and prices are rather lower; they now quote middling Orleans 7.7-16d per lb DRUGA, &c. —Castor oil has been in better demand, and upwards of 1,500 cases have been sold from 3d. a \$3,6d. for inferior to very good, being fully \$3, advance. Oil of Casais 10s. a 10s. 6d. Oil of nuniseed held for 5r. 9d. with buyers at 5r. 6d. We notice sales of 150 bales Bengal safilower from £6 2s. 6d. a £6 15s. 500 chests shellan of various kinds at the former value with-small parcels of Gambier at 14r. a 14r 6d, and Outeh at 19r. 6d a 20s. 120 tons Batavia sapan wood, at muction, have been sold from £10 5s. a £12, being about 10s lower. Red sanders wood dull at £4 a £16s. Gum olibanum very scarce, and really good would readily bring 54s. a 56s., and other sorts in proport in; of arabic our stock is large and prices tend dow_wards; animi, with increased supplies, is still taken off freely at extreme rates. She bringing £11 a £12 10s. Campher has recovered from its late depression. Japan having been re-sold at 50s. Turkey opium dull at 12s. for the best Quickellver 3s. 9d. China vermillion has been sold at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d.

Huss.—Of 78,112 East India, in sale yesterday, 65,763 were sold; prices for the better classes averaged former rates, but on the commons roors, suitable for export, an advance of \$Md was obtained. Calcutta buffaloes rold at extreme prices.

buffaloes rold at extreme prices
Lyono - About 500 cheste Bengal, of fine marks,
have changed hands at fully October rates For the
sales to commence lith proximo 14,026 chests are now

ed.
iron market within a few days has been less
but though the makers continue generally free The iron market within a few days has been less firm; but though the makers continue generally to sak £5 for bars, and £5 2s 6d. a £5 3s for rails, free on board in Wales With an order in hand, we think purchases may be made at somewhat lower rates. In origin sorts no sales. Scotch pig, good mixed numbers, £3s. 6d. Gertaherrie 44s. 9d., free on board at

on board in Wales With an order in hand, we think purchases may be made at romewhat lower rates. In irreign some no sales. Scotch pig. good mixed numbers, 43s. 6d. Gartaberrie 44s. 6d., free on board at Glasgow.

Irony.—Public sales of 42 tons East India, and 11 tons Expylian have gone off with spirit at fully previous rates; the former from £35 a £33 l5s. for teeth averaging 40% to 184 lbs. with small from £19 l5s. a £30 l5s; the latter from £21 l5s. a £37. Lane steady at 25s a 40s for Western, up to 42s. for best in kegs.

Linearin Uanes, owing to the continued mildness of the season, are difficult of sale and prices are lower; we quote time American in packages £7 l5s. a £7 l0s. thick round £65 s at £6; London made £7 5s. a £7. Molasses.—The sales consist of 1.000 puncheons at 7s. for Antigua. Bt. Kitts lks. St. Vincents l5s, and l6s. has been refused for a large parcel of Demerara. Nothing done in Cubs or Porto Rico.

Ons.—In the oils we have nothing passing and the following quotations must be considered mominal:—Sperm, £85 a £86; southern, £32 a £35; scal, £33 a £37; cod, £39. Olive also quiet at £43 a £40. Palm is in shert supply, and firm at 59. Cocca mut 25s. a 33s. Linssed has receded to 33s., on the spot with a limited demand.

Salverne.—Of £150 bags Bengal, at auction, about one-half has been disposed of at 2s. 6d. a 2s. for 19½ to 3 lbs. refusction. being 6d chapper for the lower descriptions; 200 bags Madras sold at 2s. a 2s. 6d. Nitrate socia. 380 tons. sold at 14s. 3d. atleat.

Serverne.—Of £150 bags Mengal, at auction, about one-half has been disposed of at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d. Nitrate socia. 380 tons sold at 14s. 3d. atleat.

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Serverne.—Of £150 bags Mengal, at auction about one-half has been disposed of a consensuration of the half and all adverses with the past for the lower descriptions of 2s and 3d. as d. 6d. lower on all the good a

charceal
Toracco - Prices are firmly supported by holders.
but the trade and experters show little disposition to
operate. No adjudication was made in Paris on the
20th inst. as the prices tenders is to the government
were above the limits of the Ragie.
Toraccorine - We quote rough 7s. 2d. at which the
last sale was made. Spirite have declined. American
20s; Builtah 52s a 31s. 6d.

state to infrasence prizes materality. The state of the street had considered on decident by the series in the settimates generally formed of the crop ware not shanged. Sale he week has draued the semand has considered to the trade, but once buy bround a present supply, and the sales are only 4000 base, at about previous rates of the trade, but once buy bround a present supply, and the sales are only 4000 base, at about previous rates are dull of sale; prizes generally have declined from M.d. to M.d. per lb. the subtorised quotations of his consideration of the sales are only 4000 base, at about previous rates and the sales are only 4000 base, at about previous and dull made. Brasilis and Egyptians are in very limited demand, and they, too have partially declined by demand and they too have partially declined by demand and they too have been also as the sales of the sales of

2 751 bales New Orleans F 161 a F 114
576 " Mobile 102 a 109
1,675 " Upland 101 a 115 4 882 bales.

107 a 108 a 116

4 882 bales.

The imports during rame period amount to 11.471 bales. Ashes.—American pot has been in good request, but at marked reduction in prices, principally for stock to arrive. The sales consist of 56 barrels, in port, at f. 45. and 350barrels to deliver, from 15th March to 30th May, at f. 43 at 04 375 per 50 kil, duty paid. Casan pot, and American pearls, are nominal; the former at f. 45. and the latter at f. 44 a 45 per 50 kil, duty paid. Imports: 45 barrels pot from New York, by 38-amuel M. Fox. Beeswar. Nothing doing whatever, and prices without change. No imports. Gums.—We receive regular supplies of India rubber shoes from New York say 50 cases by Samuel M. Fox, and 53 cases of Octend. Sales: 14.000 kill. India rubber porces at a price unknown. Coffee — Our transactions have been limited, and consumption has only taken 160 bags. St. Domingo. at f. 57 60, and 287 bags. Rio from f. 47 50 to 54; but towards the close of the week 900 bags. Blowers taken for export, at f. 52 to 52 per 50 kill. in bond. The late imports of 10.688 bags from Rio have rendered the market heavy for these sorts. We have received 2.25 bags from Havana by Mathurin Cor. Lard continues neglected. and no sales to mention, prices remaining nominal at f. 55 ber 50 kil. duty paid. Quercitron Bark.—No sales to report; our rates :emain the same, say f. 18 to f. 18 50 for Philadelphia, and f. 19 for Baltimore. Imports: 25 casks from New York by Samuel M. Fox sold previously to arrival. Oil.—Whale oil is rather dull, in consequence of the favorable advices from the debing grounds. Other descriptions of oil are nonimal—say palua st. f. 9 to 50, and cocco at f. 50 to 54 per 50 kill, duty paid. Ne sales or arrivals Rice.—Some smail lots have found buyers this week, in Carolina, but at rather languid rates. The sales were 35 tierces at f. 20 and 25 per 50 kill. duty paid, we notice also, a public sale of 20 bags damaged leaunion at f. 50 to a 50 per 50 kill. duty paid, and 5 herces at f. 20 a feb per 50 kill. duty paid is sel

-Diarkets

Liveracot Corron Manner. Friday. Jan. 31.—The operant week apened with some improvement both is confidence and demand. On Sateracy the sales were a confidence and on Monday 6 900, necompanied by a ziffing advance in price, careely anomating to 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Address of the State Central Committee. THE TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS AND FRIENDS YORE: — YORE: — At a meeting recently held Fellow Cirizens:—At a meeting recently held for the country,

Free Education of the State of New York:— Critzens:—At a meeting recently held by the Town Superintendents of Oneida county, the following resolutions, among others, were ananimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we regard it highly important to the safety and well-being of the community, and the stability of government, that the free school principle be fully and permanently sustained.

Resolved, That we deem it both just and necessary that our laws be so revised as to make it obligatory on assessors to fix their estimate of property, real and personal, at its cash value, and that such penalties as would be reasonable should be imposed by law on all persons concealing their property from assessors, and there by defrauding the State of its sources of revenue.

Resolved, That for school purposes, there should be raised, by statute, an amount of money equal to the sum annually apportioned from the income of the State School Fund—that a county tax should be levied in each ct unty, equal to twice the amount which the county receives from the State School Fund—that the two that as county tax should be levied on each adult male person in the State.

Resolved, That we believe it to be equitable and expedient that one half of all the public money received by each town, should be divided equally among the several school districts, and the other half as now, according to the number of children, of school-age, residing in the several districts of the town, due regard being had to the joint districts, so called, as well as to those which are entire.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the proper working of the free school system, that every district should support a school, by a competent teacher, at least eight months in each year.

Resolved, That we are opposed to aboli shing the office of town superintendent; but we believe that great benefit would result from having an assembly district, or county superintendent, not for examing teachers and schools, but for receiving and condensing town and district reports, and for h

Assembly, to attend a State convention, to be held in Utica, on Wednesday, the 28th of February next.

Resolved, That a corresponding committee be appointed to Issue a call for a State convention, at the time and place mentioned, for the purpose of consolidating and harmonizing the views of the several counties of the State, and petitioning our present Legislature for such alteration of our school is was as may then be agreed upon.

The subject of common school laws and regulations affects and interests the whole State. Our present school laws are confessedly imperfect. They demand revision. The people claim revision as a right, as justice, and they will have it. The alterations needed are radical and thorough. The committee indulge the opinion that no class of our citizens are so well prepared to say what alterations our school laws need, and what will be satisfactory, as the town superintendents of the State. They (the town superintendents) have seen the practical working of our present school system in every city, county, and town in the State. They are prepared to state where it has worked well, where it has not, and the reasons for the different results.

The committee would respectfully call the attentions of the committee would respectfully call the attentions.

where it has not, and the reasons for the different results.

The committee would respectfully call the attention of the town superintendents of the several counties to the sentiments involved in the above resolutions. They also hope that the town superintendent of the shire town of each county will immediately issue a call for a county convention of town superintendents, and others interested, to take action on the suggestions of the above resolutions, and to appoint delegates to a State convention, to be held at the time and place above stated. And in case the superintendent specified of any county shall fail, neglect, or refuse to call such meeting within ten days from the date of this notice, it is recommended that any two superintendents of such county shall issue such call; such convention to be held in the usual place of such meetings.

The welfare of the young, and the prosperity of our State and nation demand the action we request at your hands. Our legislators are now considering the subject of amendments to the school laws. They want light on the subject, that they may not commit as great an error in legislation, estimportant question that will come up for the consideration of our present Legislature. It should be furthly discussed and judiciously settled. And the committee flatter themselves that the action of a State convention of those who are acquainted with the wants of the people would be heard and herded by our law-makeos.

We are happy to state, that in the opinions expressed by us, of the utility and importance of such county and State gatherings of the superintendents, we have the private approbation of such of our senators and members of Assembly as we have had the privilege of conversing with. Now is the ome for action, before the free school law has been unconditionally repealed or injudiciously emended.

The access of the State are requested to publish The committee would respectfully call the atten-

It is hoped that every county in the State will

The papers of the State are requested to publish this call.

Utica, February 3, 1851.

D. S. HEFFRON,
A. G. SALISBURY,
H. R. VIELE,
M. COFFERNOLL.

State Central Committee.

The Free School Law of New York. ESTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON COMMON SCHOOLS, ON THE PETITIONS FOR THE AMENDMENT AND REPEAL

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON COMMON SCHOOLS, ON THE PETITIONS FOR THE AMENDMENT AND REPEAL OF THE PERE SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. T. H. Benedict, from the majority of the Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, to which was referred the petitions for the repeal and amendment of the Free School Law, reports:—That, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject committed to their charge, they have given to it as full and impartial a consideration as circumstances would permit. They have been actuated in their deliberations solely by a desire to present some plan by which the educational system of the State might be established upon a basis sound and enduring; knowing that a system that will not meet the views of a majority of the people of the State is liable to be altered and amended at each successive session of the Legislature; and this vascilating policy can not but prove extremely prejudicial to the cause of education. In view of this, your committee have endeavored to act in a spriit of justice to the S00,000 children of the State, who are pleading, with the natural eloquence of youth, for their undoubted right to taste some of the fruits of learning; and in justice, also, to the great body of tax payers, who are affected, or seemingly so, by conceding this right.

The large number of petitions that have been referred to your committee, coming from different sections of the State, prove conclusively that there

The large number of petitions that have been referred to your committee, coming from different sections of the State, prove conclusively that there is existing among the people a deep feeling of discontent with the provisions of the present law. Many of your petitioners demand its unconditional repeal. Yet many of them, your committee are happy to observe, while expressing a dissatisfaction with the law, simply ask that such modifications may be made therein as will make it more acceptable to the taxable portion of the community, and, in consequence, more efficient in its operation.

acceptable to the taxable portion of the community, and, in consequence, more efficient in its operation.

In our State, as early as 1795, an act was passed, by which the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated annually, for five years, among the several towns of the State, and the towns were required to raise an equal amount for the support of common schools. In 1805 a permanent tand for the same purpose was established, by the passage of an act appropriating 500,000 acres of land, "to raise a fund for the encouragement of common schools." The Surveyor General was authorized to sell the land, and the principal derived from such sale, with the interest accraing thereon, was to be loaned, until the whole interest was to be distributed among the common schools as the Legislature should direct. This fund has, by various legislative enactmente, been increased, until now the capital of our common achool Fund is \$2,290,000—which fund is being annually increased by the addition of \$25,000 from the interest of the U.S. Deposit Fund. By an act of the Legislature in 1811, a commission was appointed to "report a system for the organization, regulation, and ertablishment" of Common Schools. This commission presented an etaborate report to the Legislature of 1812. Accordingly, a law was passed, which was aubstantially, the basis of our very useful and efficient system of common schools until the year 1849. Under this system, the process of the Common School Fund of the State were appreciated and men get the deficient towas of the State, according to the population therein; and the sugervisors of each county were directed an anally were apperitored among the different towns of the State, according to the population therein; and the supervisors of each county were directed at anally to levy by tex upon each town, a sum correr conding with the amount received from the State.

These sums made the public metalty of the town, and were to be distributed among the several school districts of the town, in proportion to the number of children therein, ortween the ages of

5 and 16 years, as should aspear from the last report of the inuses of the spear, and for so guge as a many as the trustees should direct. Whateversams were required for the payment of the teacher's wages, after deducting the public money of the district, were to be raused by a rate bill, from those sending children to the school, in proportion to the number of days such children has been in attendance. Such a supporter, we would be awarding that a faint meed of approbation. It had surpassed that it had accomplished much good tothe cause of education, and had realized the hopes of its originators and supporters, would be awarding it but a faint meed of approbation. It had surpassed the meat sanguine expectations of its friends. Under the superintendent of common schools, for the year 1839, there had been organized all 1875 school districts, and the number of children that had received instruction during the year, was 794,500, being an excess of 58,312 ever the number between the ages of 5 and 16 years, and 16,120 ever the whole unmber taught during the preceding year, while uperiod of eight months. Well might the philanthropist point with admiration to a system productive of such results, and the skeptic in the science of fere government banish his doubts, in view of such mibrarily of more than 37,000 roots in favor of the act fastened the system upon the State; and that, as she had an educational system of the own, separate and distinct from the State at large, she was not equitably entitled to vote upon the question. The plausibility of this objection is constituted to the state of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the such as a such as an educational system of her own, separate and distinct from the State at large, she was not equitably enduction the factor of the state. But for her agency to the such as a such as a constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the such as a such as a constitution of the such as a such as a constitut

The income of the school fund of the State is distributed among the different towns in proportion to their population. The county and town taxes levied by the Supervisors, are, is consequence, a tax upon the basis of population; and its operation is, therefore, unjust, unequal, and oppressive. A large and populous county may, under this system of taxation, be compelled to raise more money than an adjoining county with a less pepulation, though with a larger assessed valuation of real and personal property. It is obvious, therefore, that this inequality is particularly burthensome to the agricultural interests of the State, for in such districts the population is usually larger in proportion to the valuation of its property, than in the cities or large towns or villages. This inequality will appear, by a glance at the following statement. In 1849, the taxable property and the school meneys (apportioned on the basis of population) in the following counties, were in this proportion:—

\$40,621 53 8,455 54 3,394 28 3,391 28

The counties of New York and Albany are devoted to trade and commerce, while Alleghany and Cattaraugus are purely agricultural counties. The same inequality will appear from a comparison of different rates of taxation in different resultingers. illustration is afforded by some of your petitioners in the case of the following towns in the county of Genesec, in 1849:—

that, "in case the volves of the district refuse to raise the estimate presented to them, it is enjoined upon the trustries to levy such tax as may be needed to keep the school open for the space of tour months—and proceed to collect it in the same manner as other district taxes are collected."

Having pointed out what they deem the imperfections of the set of 1849, it is incumbent upon your commance, in submitting a bill for the conderation, of the House, to explain its provisions and the reasons that have induced their action it is repeated that the common schools of the State, shall be supported chirily by a tax upon the pic, entry of the State. It is required, therefore, by it execund section of the bill herewith presented, that the sum of \$840,600 shall be raised by a tax on the real and personal property of the State.

The fourth rection of the bill provides for the

The fourth section of the bill provides for the The tourth rection of the tell provides for the expertinement and division of one fourth the amount maked by its, and one-fourth of all other moneys appropriated to the support of common schools, equally among the several school districts of the State, and an apportionness of 33 cents for each child, but not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$24, is directed to be paid to each separate

neighborhood in the State. (It is proper to remark that this term is used to designate these part, advantaged to the border of the State of the provisions of the second to the border of the state of the provisions of this section were made with particular reference to the sparsely populated districts of the State, which, without such equal distribution, would be unable to sustain a good and efficient public school. Your committee could not reconsist it with a season of the best of the larger distribution of any greater sum.

By the lifth section of the bill, the remaining one-fourth of the amount raised by a State tax, together with three-fourths of all moneys appropriated by the State for the support of common prisers of the supervisioned according to the samber of children is supervised and the keyt open during eight months of the year, by a duly qualified teacher.

It is expected by your committee that the second of the bild that the schools shall be keyt open during eight months of the year, by a duly qualified teacher.

It is expected by your committee that the second of the common School Fund, my terms of the prise of the Common School Fund, my terms of the Common School Fund, my terms of the prise of the Common School Fund, my terms of the prise of the Common School Fund, my terms of the prise of the common schools for a period of eight months. But in case there should be a deficiency—or if it were deemed advisable by period, then at its required by the sixth section of the bill, shall be raised by a poll tax, to be levited by the trustees upon each resident of the district for the payment of teachers' wages, beyond the amount provided by the previous section of the bill, shall be raised by a poll tax, to be levited by the just and the second of the common School for a previous section of the bill, shall be raised by a poll tax, to be levited by th

Our Venezuela Correspondence.

CUMANA, Jan. 15, 1851. Military Despotusm in Venezuela-The Chaets of the Republic-Annexation to the United States. I take occasion to write you from this ancient

city of Cumana, the first settled spot on the American continent, it having been founded by Gonzalo Ocampo in the year 1520.

Although in a state of perfect tranquillity, we are surrounded by curatels, piquet guards and double sentinels, as though an enemy was encamped in our midst. It may be asked, why all this military display and precaution? The answer is obvious: Tyrants and despots are always trembling—those who are prone to do wrong themselves, imagine others may be actuated by the same evil motives, that they themselves are endowed with. The Governor Otero Guerra, lately appointed by Monagas for this province, is the most despotic, blood-thirsty personage in Venezuela; and has caused more insurrections and bloodshed than any other twenty-five individuals put together; and as despots are generally, cowards, he has made requisition for this additional force, under pretence that the province is in great danger. Another object is to intimidate the representatives in Congress, to cast their votes for the President's brother—General José Gregorio Monagas—at the meeting of the National Legislature, on the 20th instant. To avoid another revolution, and the fear of being pricked by the bayonet, the civil party of the liberals, as they call themselves, will succomb to the military section of their own party. The democratic republican party keep aloof from all political strife; they are the wealthy and educated party, and do not wish to put themselves in combat with the rabble of samboes and vagabond soldiery, which must naturally be the cause if they attempted to go to the polis; that is to say, if they voted for any one of their own party, they would be liable to be arrested as facctoos, thrust into prison, and banished the country. This is the horrible state of the country. Turkey could not hold a candle to it. Despotism with justice may be endured, because all would be protected in their just rights, and they would have nothing to fear unless they committed a wrong. In Venezuela despotism is of another character; he who does right under the constitution and laws is sure to be annihilated. The inferior judges are so corrupt under the p Although in a state of perfect tranquillity, we are surrounded by curatels, piquet guards and double sentinels, as though an enemy was encamped in

York to Venezuela, is shorter than to New Orleans, and much less dangerous navigation. Steamers might make the passage in five or six days. Venezuela is healthier than any port of the United States, with very few exceptions; and agriculture could be carried on to great savaviage, and three times the trofit the American far ner derives for his labor.—Let the Head put U.e. scheme in motion—let it be againsted in the Upfined States—let Venezuela shelter herself under the wings of the glorious eagle, and thereby be come a happy people.

BAN ARTORIO.

Refere the Recorder and Ald Franklin and Dooley.
Frs. 12.—A Young Househocker.—Patrick Camon. a more boy, but one whe has before been sentenced by this control his mindeeds. was placed at the bar, charged with brigglary in the third degree, and petit larcenty, in breakling lary in the third degree, and petit larcenty, in breakling lary in the third degree, and petit larcenty, in breakling lary in the third degree, and petit larcenty, in the larcenty of the petit of the processor, and making an attack in the might of 12d Doomber, the same place was entered, and some amallchanges scient.
Mr. Hadke, on consultation with his changes scient.
Mr. Hadke scient his was going on. About midnight, some one having gained access to the store.
Mr. Bromanied with the scient with the request of the store of the scient with the request of the store.
Mr. Bromanied with the request of the store of the form of the scient with the request of the store.
Mr. Bromanied with the request of the scient with the request of the store of the scient with th

Before Judge Beber and Aldermen Dodge and Morgans.

Trial for Grand Lurcony—A man named James toffee was tried on a charge of grand larceay, in stealing was tried on a charge of grand larceay, in stealing was tried on a charge of grand larceay, in stealing properly well taken, relieved and an accused, at 15 Norfolk street, The prisoner was in the employment of Mr. Gardner, who keeps a feed store at the corner of Water street and Market silp, and it appeared from evidence, that the trunk of Mr. Daley was found in the stable where Mr. Gardner's horses were kept, the key to which stable was in the possession of the prisoner. It was since hown that among the articles stoles was a book, containing a large number of pictures. The presence of the stable was in the possession of the prisoner. It was since hown that among the articles stoles was a book, containing a large number of pictures. The printer of the stable, looking over a book. On the primers of Mr. Gardner was found a volume set the Penny Magazine, which is supposed to be the book referred to as containing a great many pictures. The evidence was altegether circumstantial. The defence produced no evidence to controvert the theory of the procedulon. Several witnesses were called to prove a good character for the accused. As the clothing was all old and of uncertain value, the jury returned a good character for the accused. As the clothing was all old and of uncertain value, the jury returned a selection of the prisoner of the stable with the prisoner part of the prisoner, who had been employed in the store, managed to secrete a companion named Williams. In one of the upper lofts. Williams supposed it was all right, as he was only invited to come to the store and sleep with the prisoner, and to enjoy a "feast of sweet potations, and the prisoner replied that he was going to blow he sale open and get at the monay. Then, said Williams all williams now asked what he was going to blow he sale open and get at the monay in the store the state prisoner replied that he

a verdict of not guilty.

The court here took a recess till 4% o'clock.

Effore Judge Beben, and Ald Dodge, and Morgans.

Trial for Receiving states Goods, scenter.— a man mamed Rebert Foster, was tried on a charge of receiving attelled goods, knowing the same to be stoles. The following are the circumstances under which the accused appears upon his drience in this case. In September of 1849, the store of Mr. Henry Glover, chrosometer maker, at the corner of Wall and South streets, was broken into and four chromometers, west this cach, were stolen. In the month of January 1860 Mr. Glover stolen in the month of January 1860 Mr. Glover received a letter from Marker in they requesting him to visit Bosten on basiness connected with his lost property. He went to Boston, and there found that a man who passed by the name of Walker, and sometimes by the name of Bir as had been arrested, and that in his possession was found, among other property three chronometers, or, which was the name of Mr. Glover them had been arrested, and then the present from and of Glover the whom he property; but after he arrived in this city, he told the offices of police here, the the bought the shronometers of a man named Hank simpson, who he said, trade between this city and 'Ahiladelphia'. He never produced Hank Simpson, ho wever, and hence was held to this trial.

Hank Simpson, however, and hence was held to this trial.

a person who le', the chronometers as security for the payment of the amount borrowed The entireday was taken up by the summing up. The case was submitted to the J dry at 6 o'clock. And at 8 o'clock they had not agree 4 upon a werdlot. The Court retired, leaving them in charge of officers, so that they might take time and d' Alberate as they pleased.

F's. 18.—On the part of the defence, it was shown by several witnesses, one of whom was Foster's daughter, that the accused loaned some money to

Domentio Miscellany. John Clips has been convicted at Freshold, N. J., ethe murder of James Shield.

The Kentucky House of Representatives have appropriated \$900 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late (lot. Blobsed M. Jehnson.